

In the Botany of Beechey's Voyage (loc. cit.) Hooker and Arnott described a third variety of *C. spathulata*, making a combination that also has been overlooked by most later bibliographers: *Claytonia spathulata* var. *exigua* (T. & G.) Hook. & Arn., based on *C. exigua* of Torrey and Gray (Fl. N. Amer. 1:200. 1838), the type being a collection by Douglas from California. As recently as 1974, Munz (Fl. So. Calif. 713) attributed this combination to Piper (Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 11:250. 1906); however, the infraspecific combinations made by Piper in his Flora of the State of Washington are better treated as being subspecies (note, for example, on p. 572, "*Aster campestris suksdorfii* subsp. nov.")—CHARLES E. FELLOWS and KENTON L. CHAMBERS, Department of Botany, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331.

EMPETRUM HERMAPHRODITUM (EMPETRACEAE) IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—A small population (ca 8 m<sup>2</sup>) of *Empetrum hermaphroditum* (Lange) Hagerup was recently discovered along the coast of Humboldt County within Trinidad Beach State Park, 29 Mar 1975, *G. S. Lester 600* (HSC); 4 Apr 1975, *G. S. Lester 604* (RSA, CAS, JEPS, UC). The plants are growing at Megwil Point on Elk Head just N of Trinidad (22 km N of Eureka). Here *Empetrum* forms thick, distinctive dark green mats and occupies the NW facing portion of a sandstone bluff with regionally abundant shrubs, *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh, *Gaultheria shallon* Pursh, and *Garrya elliptica* Dougl. This locality is 81 km S of Point St. George, Del Norte County, the only recently known *Empetrum* site in California. Intensive surveys over the last two years suggest that *Empetrum* has been extirpated in the Point St. George region.—GARY S. LESTER, Department of Biology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521.

VASCULAR PLANTS OF MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST IN SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.—In our work on the impact of oxidant air pollution we established a series of eight riparian zone transects and 101 upland plots in the montane coniferous forest of the San Bernardino Mountains. Three hundred thirty-seven species of vascular plants representing 224 genera and 55 families were collected from these transects and plots. Three hundred fifteen of these were native and twenty introduced. Twenty-six species are endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains and fifteen are considered as rare or endangered by the California Native Plant Society. This collection includes 83 species not listed in Parish's (*Plant World* 20: 208–223. 1917) enumeration of the flora of the San Bernardino Mountains and three species not previously reported by Munz (*A flora of Southern California*. 1974) as occurring in Southern California. Voucher specimens are preserved in the herbarium of the Department of Forestry and Conservation, University of California, Berkeley.

A list of taxa collected in this study and including those listed by Parish, but not collected by us, may be obtained from the Department of Forestry and Conservation, 145 Mulford Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. This list contains habitat information and indicates which taxa are introduced.—JOE MCBRIDE, TANA HILL, RANDY MILLIKEN, and NIKKI LAVEN, Departments of Forestry & Conservation and Conservation of Natural Resources, University of California, Berkeley 94720.